THE NIGGARDLY SALARIES PAID

Furnished Houses All the Diplomats Can Afford.

ABOUT COURT COSTUMES

From the Strand Magazine for August. The first duty of an American ambassador upon his arrival in London is to obtain an interview with the secretary of state for foreign affairs, and to deliver to him a copy of his letter of credence. The secretary of the embassy usually notifies the foreign secretary of the ambassador's arrival, and, in this way, prepares for the interview. Afterward, on a day fixed, the secretary of state presents the ambassador to the sovereign, to whom the ambassador delivers the original letter of credence. On the same day, or as soon as convenient, the ambassador begins a series of social calls upon the secretary of state and members of the royal circle. The ambassadress, meanwhile, pays visits to the wives, and in this way the social intercourse which continues throughout the ambassador's term

of office is immediately established.

Important as the duties of the ambassador in the transmission of messages from the Department of State to the government may be at a certain time, a great part of his labor and that of his subordinates consists in attention to social and court functions, and the most successful ministers of the past hundred years



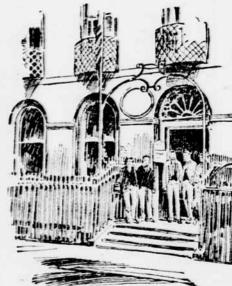
Private Residence of Mr. Bayard.

have been those who have most punctiliously attended to their performance. A glance at the diary of John Quincy Adams will show that the London evenings of that noted man were spent in society. He danced, talked, played cards, and made himself generally agreeable to those about him. His diplomatic success was accordingly enormous. The triumphs of Motley and Lowell were gained in the same way, and Mr. Bayard's present prestige in England is due greatly to his popularity in the social world. The diplomatic battles of the present day are won at dinners and in quiet talks, and he who most ably repre-sents the United States in London is he who follows his government's instructions and omits "no occasion to maintain the most friendly personal and social relations with the members of the government and of the diplomatic body at the place of

Personal Tact Valuable.

In such a work the value of personal In such a work the value of personal tact, courtesy and education cannot be overestimated. The demands made upon them are continual, whether at the dinner table or on the platform, at the country house or at court. In the possession of house or at court. In the possession of the country house or at court. In the possession of the country house or at court. these qualities the ministers whom the United States has sent to England, from the Adamses to Phelps and Lincoln, have been recullarly fortunate, and to the pres-ent ambasz-dor-a title which has be-lenged to Mr. Bayard since his country rose to the first rank among nations—has been left the heritage of a postion which is well-nigh priceless. For years the "American minister" occupied a unique place in London, His speeches were quoted. and his presence sought when other diplo matists were apparently neglected. Th traditions have been maintained by Mr.

Society, however, costs money, and London is a most expensive place to live in. Consequently, the niggardly salarles which the United States gives to its diplomatic agents in London quickly disappear, leaving them to depend upon their own private purses for the wherewithal to maintain the dignity of their government. Many protests have been made by past ministers, from John Adams down, but these forcible



Consulate General.

presentations of a disgraceful fact have ment. Adams at one time wrote to Jav asking him to "consider that the single cir cumstance of presenting a family at court will make a difference of several hundred pounds sterling in my inevitable annual expenses," but nothing was done to relieve the minister from the "inevitable." The money goes in a variety of ways. If the queen holds a drawing room or the Prince of Wales a levee, the diplomatic corps is expected to be present, and court dress costs anywhere from two hundred dollars Besides this, the family of the ambassador is expected to be present, and everyone in London society knows that the bill for a lady's court dress is almost as long as the train. Ambassadors with a goodly of daughters are accordingly at a distinct financial disadvantage. The ambassadress, moreover, is supposed not to appear twice at a drawing room in the same dress, and this rule imposes an additional financial burden. Then there are dinners to be given, receptions to be held on Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July, the regular weekly reception which Mr. Bayard now gives to his compatriots to be maintained, and a turn-out to be supported, in order that too much of the government's time may not be wasted in the city of

dreadful distances. Heavy Expenses.

One can quickly estimate the amount of money which a necessary attention to such ceremony costs to a minister on a small calary. The present wage is \$17,500. How sorry this pittance looks beside the \$32,500 and the sumptuous mansion which the British government gives to Sir Julian Pauncefote, its representative in Washing-

There is little doubt, however, that an ambassador would willingly bear all the expenses which fall upon him, as is the case with others of his rank, if the house in which he lived belonged to his nation. The United States in this respect stands in a unique and unenviable position. All other nations give to their ambassadors a man-

sion which, through continuous use by successive ambassadors, becomes the real embassy. The American ambassador, on the other hand, is forced to hire a furnished house. He does not dare to buy a mansion, or to furnish one, because he knows that his term of office may not last longer than four years; and he cannot feel sure that his successor will relieve him from the hunder. COURT OF ST. JAMES successor will relieve him from the burden of a costly mansion. If Congress were the least bit sensitive to appearances, it would quickly put an end to the "furnished house" system, and give to the ambassador a mansion of which the nation might be

The Court Costume.

gles with this most important matter of

dress. The trouble has been due to the strictness of the rules which govern the court functions, as well as to the restrictions put upon the ministers by Congress. Of the one, it is well known that the official

court costume is a detail which has to be rigidly conformed with, else a guest cannot pass her majesty. When Mr. Dallas was in London he took two great military dignitaries of the United States to court, but one of them was not allowed to pass the guest her man a black contains the

queen because he wore a black cravat, had no chapeau and no sword. The minister

thereupon withdrew gracefully with his

cial hints that the dress which Franklin wore at the court of France ought to be

taken as a model. Evidently Congress for-got that the reason for Franklin's appear-

ance in Quaker dress, with home-knit woolen stockings, was due, not to an aus-tere democratic feeling in our minister, but

willing to accord with the wishes of his government, but he early discovered that the "simple dress of an American citizen" was very nearly that of the upper court servant. At one time, the fore, he thought of putting on "United States buttons," and at another time of donning the civil dress of George Washington. He sacrificed the buttons herause a plain dress ground be de-

The Embassy.

the government of the United States con-

require the greatest secrecy, and it is there-

fore not surprising to find the embassy a

very subdued sort of place, with several

rooms which the ordinary visitor never

sees. The embassy is at 123 Victoria street,

about five minutes' walk from Westminster Abbey, and in close proximity to the offices of the British government. It is not an imposing building. In fact, it is not a building at all, but rather a first-floor flat

The consulate is closely connected with

The consulate is closely connected with the business world, and is situated at 12 St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate, right in the heart of the city of London, easy of ac-

cess to the thousand and one shippers and merchants will need its help every week of the year. We snall say nothing of the smallness of the place and its meanness

of appearance, but will try to show the connection between the consul and the

the consul are varied enough to keep him emphatically busy. If two ships belonging to the United States collide at sea, the

consul receives the protests and reports

of the angry captains. If an American

child is born or a citizen dies in London the consul authenticates the birth and death. He administers estates. He sends

home shipwrecked or unemployed sattors

and other destitute persons. He acts as

arbitrator in commercial disputes between his fellow-countrymen, and he certifies to

the value of every invoice of foreign goods above a certain amount shipped from London to the United States. His spare time

he spends in collecting information upon commercial, economic and political mat-ters for the benefit of his government. For nearly all of this work, besides his regular

salary, he gets fees, which in the case of

salary, he gets lees, which in the case of London are said to be worth about \$40,000. Notwithstanding his importance, the consults not a diplomatic agent of the United States. He is sent to his post for mercan-

tile purposes, and as a protector of his fellow-citizens in the district he represents.

For these reasons, he possesses no diplomatic immunity. Unlike the ambassador, who, according to the old-time custom, is

supposed to contain within his person the severeignty of his monarch, the person of

but the ambassador does not. He is subject to the laws of the country, whereas the ambassador possesses immunity from civil jurisdiction, and he, as well as the least of

not be sued, arrested or punished.

As at the embassy, a friendly welcome

always awaits the traveler at the consulate,

and everything is done by the officials to

make his stay in London pleasurable and

profitable. The sweetness of democracy may be tasted in both places, for there is little red tape, and the accessibility which

has been a marked quality in official per-

sonages in the United States is also to be

noted in London. Certainly there is little

reason for the American to be ashamed of

the way in which he is represented abroad.

The Candidate at Home.

It is always very touching when one of

these newly nominated candidates for the

presidency strikes the town where he spent

his childhood days. That was what Wil-

liam Jennings Bryan did yesterday.

Thoughts of the old cow pasture and the

swimmin' hole must have filled his mind

and choked his utterance as he stood be-

fore the old boys he used to fight and the girls he used to kiss when the Illinois sun

was low and dear old Salem lay like a pearl

Those were happy days, and there was never a candidate for the presidency who

A Wonder.

Miss Crogan-"Did yez see th' way Kittle

Johnnie McGloo-"Naw, wat kin she do?"

Miss Crogan—"She kin shteer wid wan hand an' hold on to her bloomers wid th'

other, just loike she was crossin' a muddy

He Knew of Some.

A clergyman, on a recent sultry after

"I saw an advertisement last week for 500

sleepers for a railway. I think I could

supply fifty and recommend them as tried and sound."

noon, paused in his sermon and said:

Casey's puttin' on th' frills wid her bik-

on the bosom of the prairie. Ah.

wouldn't rather be a boy again.

From the Cleveland Post.

From the Erle Messenger.

ing?

From the Springfield Republican.

consul is not inviolable. He pays taxes,

official subordinates and servants, can-

American citizen abroad. The duties

and low shoes.

Regarding the provisions of Congress

friend.

Ordway Monday Next. FENCIBLES' RETURN IS WELCOMED

"What shall I wear at court?" is a question which has puzzled every envoy which No Company Camp to Be Held eral hundreds of dollars, and a general disthe United States, for many seasons past, has sent to England, and very amusing This Summer. are the stories told of the ministerial strug-

MAJOR ALEXANDER'S VIEWS

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Brigade team practice will commence at Ordway Monday next at 2 p.m. On the days set apart for the practice of the brigade team no other shooting will be permitted. Voluntary practice will be confined exclusively to Wednesdays and Fridays for known distance firing and to Saturdays for skirmishing. The regimental regarding the provisions of Congress upon this point of costume, the printed rules instruct officers to conform "to the requirements of law prohibiting them from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress." The taste of Congress has been expressed in favor of "the simple dress of an American citizen," and there have been several official hints that the dress which Franklip. teams will practice on the days announced for voluntary practice.

No difficulty was experienced in cutting

down the large number of candidates for

places on the brigade team to twenty-two. but when that figure was reached a halt became necessary. The number mentioned will be notified to appear at the range Monday afternoon, when the careers of several of them as aspirants for team honors this year will reach a termination. The absence from the city of Sergt. James M. Stewart, who has been a memthe American who had so quickly sprung into popularity.

Mr. Buchanan was one of those who did not know what to wear. He was perfectly willing to accord with the wishes of his government, but he early discovers in the should be a specific to the discover in the should be a specific to the discover in the should be a specific to the discover in the should be a specific to the discover in the should be a specific to the discover in the should be a specific to the discover in the should be a specific to the discover in the should be a specific to the should b years, may be captured by New Jersey, in which event there will be two vacancies. Some time ago it seemed likely that there would be four vacancies, but the engineers very quietly re-enlisted Mr. S. B. Wetherald July 1, and have, it is understood, persuaded Corporal W. P. Carleton to remain with the District Guard until after the Sea Girt matches are finished, at which

at another time of donning the civil dress of George Washington. He sacrificed the buttons because a plain dress sword had a more manly and less gaudy appearance; and he abandoned the Washington costume after looking at the Stuart portrait of the first President. Buchanan finally appeared at a levee, as he says, "in just such a dress as I nave worn at the President's a hundred times." The costume consisted of a black coat, white waistcoat, black panfaloons and dress boots, with the addition of a very plain, black-handled and black-hilted dress sword. It was a victory for Mr. Buchanan's conscience, but the costume must have given the lord chamberiain a twinge. The present court costume is such as might be worn in Washington at the presidential mansion, and is merely the usual evening dress of black broadcloth, silk stockings and low shoes. time Corporal Carleton will hie himself to his Florida home and become a democrat or populist or something else political in or populate of something else pointer in connection with the practice of law.

The selections to fill the vacancies and for the positions of alternates for the team will be made solely on the team merit of the men as this merit appears to the inspector general of rifle practice. In se-lecting the team members, as has been the practice of the inspector general of rifle practice, all personal considerations will be laid aside and the team—principals and alternates—will be crganized upon the solid basis of ability and availability.

The members of last year's brigade team did not enter the competition, which was to fill the vacancies in the shooting twelve

and of alternates. In addition to the twelve principals and four alternates two The embassy is the place through which additional men will be permitted to prac-tice with the teams, making eighteen in all. The survivors to date are: verses and consults with the government of Great Britain-the ambassador acting as go-between. Many of these negotiations

All. The survivors to date are:
Private S. I. Scott, Company A. Engineer
Corps; Private S. B. Wetherald, Company
Corps: Sergeant C. W. Dickey. Company A, Engineer Corps; Corporal R. P. Carleton, Company A, Engineer Corps; Corp. Maurice Appleby, Company A, Engineer Corps; Lieut, C. H. Laird, 6th Battalion, staff; Capt. James E. Bell, 2d Regiment, staff; Private George E. Cook, Company A, Engineer Corps; Private H. H. Leizear, Company A, Engineer Corps; Lieut, A. H. Hutterly, Company A, Engineer Corps; Lieut, F. L. Graham, Engineer Corps, staff; Sergeant McLaughlin, Company A, Engineer Corps; Lieut, Glendie B. in a row of "mansions." Democracy has stamped itself upon the exterior and interior, for there is nothing about our embassy which would lead the most parsimonious of Americans to charge his foreign representatives with luxury and extravagance. Corps, Statt; Sergeant McLaugniin, Company A, Engineer Corps; Lieut, Glendie B. Young, Engineer Corps, staff; Lieut, L. H. Reichelderfer, 3d Battalion, staff; Private F. N. Wells, Company B, 1st Battalion: Private E. W. Scott, Company A, Engineer Corps; Private John A, Kirk, Company B, 8th Pattalion: Private C. W. Marcheller, Pr travagance.
In one of the invisible rooms sits Mr.
Bayard. Although he is not by nature an
exclusive man, he is, through force of cirexclusive man, he is, through force of cir-Company A, Engineer Corps; Lieut. A. A. Birney, 1st Battalion, staff; Private C. McC. Taylor, Company B, 2d Battalion; Color Sergeant W. W. Cookson, Engineer cumstances, compelled to hide himself from the large body of visitors who seek the embassy, and the lucky ones who see him Corps; Col. Cecil Clay, 2d Regiment, and the regiments were ready, and left at 6 Private W. E. Colladay, Company B, 2d o'clock with over 90 per cent of their

are those who have come upon govern-The foregoing list will probably be cut as low as eighteen by Thursday next. Among those who assisted very materially during the competition were Lieut. J. Bruce Webb, Lieut, Sabin, Sergeant Schuy-ler C. Stokes and Private Arthur A. Birney (the two last named will soon be comof commons or the royal stables, or who wish a multitude of other things which missioned as inspectors of rifle practice of the 2d and 1st Battalions, respectively), they serving as scorers and fulfilling the duties in a thoroughly efficient manner. they think the embassy can secure. If the ambassador were, in person, to meet all these demands the government business would never be finished.

. The National Fencibles.

The return to the Guard of the National Fencibles, after an absence of a year, while as great a surprise to every one as could possibly be conceived, is met on all sides with hearty approval. The announcement of the muster-in may be classed as a real sensation in local military circles, far more so than the disbanding of the company a a National Guard organization twelve months ago, for the latter was at least anticipated. Utterances by certain Fencibles, both at the time of the muster-out and within the past few weeks, created the impression that the members of the company would as soon enlist with the forces of the evil one as again become identified with the organized militia of the District of Columbia; therefore, the action of Tuesday even-

ing last, to put it mildly, was unexpected.

Nothing other than commendation is expressed throughout the brigade for the wisdom of Captain Domer and his men in de-ciding to return to the fold. All feeling of an antagonistic nature, that at one existed among certain companies of the bri-gade against the Fencibles, seems to have dissolved, and the unanimous sentiment now existing may be voiced in the sentence,

'We're glad they're back." Not taking into consideration the assur-ances of Captain Domer to the commanding general that hereafter Company C, 2d Battalion, will not neglect its military duties, it is predicted that the once crack company will push here. company will push hard every other company in the brigade for first honors here after. It is believed that in the keeping of company books and papers, in the matter of rifle practice, in excellence at the annual inspection, in camp duties and in all other details pertaining to National Guard work, the Fencibles will be found some distance from the rear of the procession. In other words, the general impression is that the National Fencibles of seven or eight years ago have been reincarnated, and will begin life anew and with their old-time activity

The lesson that has been taught the Fencibles and the remainder of the National Guard by the muster out and muster in is far reaching and valuable. The promise of the prodigals to make the National Guard requirements their first consideration will spur on the other companies to accomplish better results, so that a bcom all along the line may be looked for. .

Should there be another interstate competitive drill, no doubt exists that the Fencibles will te among the entries. Although Capt. Shilling, immediately after the recent Savannah competition, declared his intention to never again engage in a similar strife for glory and cash, it will behoove the Morton Cadets to defend the championship title. It may not be out of place to surmise that the battle for supremacy beship title. It may not be out of place to surmise that the battle for supremacy between the Fencihles and the Mortons dark sult and looked every inch a solwould be right royal. Among the other possibilities for entry into the next inter-state drill are teams from the 1st Battalion, Companies A and B, 2d Battalion, and Company A, 4th Battalion. Such a field from the District National Guard would make the situation unquestionably inter-

esting. The Fencibles may rest assured that their welcome is sincere and genuine.

Company A, 4th Battalion. Although the season is dull, the members of Company A, 4th Battalion, are by no means resting on their oars. The company has decided to be represented at Sea Girt, and to that end the following team will begin practice on the range early next week: Capt. Harry Walsh, Sergt. T. F. Mc-Anally, Private Fred Blake, Private William O'Connor and Private George P. Sullivan, with Private Louis D. McCormick as

alternate. The company will give an excursion to Colonial Beach August 9 on the steamer Jane Moseley, and will attend the lawn festival at the Gonzaga College grounds Tuesday evening next, accompanied by the 2d Regiment Band.

No Company Camps. As intimated in The Star would be the case, there will be no camps by individual companies of the District National Guard | tice road march next month will be con-

organizations have forwarded to headquarters requests for pagainsion to engage in such trips, and bath were returned with an indorsement to the effect that camp equipage and other necessary stores would not be issued. Under the circumstances it will Brigade Team Practice Will Begin at be impossible for any company to take an outing of the desired description.

> Everything points to a successful season, beginning September next, in the gymna-

sium at the armery! conducted under the

auspices of the National Guard Athletic

Association. There is promise of the pur-

chase of new apparatus to the value of sev-

play of activity and vigor. The services of Mr. Fay Temple, a well-known local ath-

Work in the gymnasium is to be carried on systematically and in accordance with a carefully prepared schedule. Instruction in basket ball playing will be the order for an hour or more Monday evenings, and at

tis conclusion the gymnasium will be thrown open to the members for general work. Classes will receive instruction Wednesdays and Fridays, from 7:30 to 9:30

p.m. A strong effort is to be made to make the athletic association one of the features of the District National Guard.

Midsummer Election of Officers.

At the semi-annual meeting of the mem-

bers of Company A, 2d Battalion, Monday

evening last, W. L. Hazard was elected re-

cording secretary; G. W. McGlue, financial

secretary, and Logan Prosise, jr., treas-

urer. Capt. Edwards announced the ap-

Executive—Capt. Eugene C. Edwards, chairman; First Lieut. C. A. Myers, Second Lieut. Logan Prosise, jr., W. E. Thompson, W. L. Hazard, G. W. McGlue and Joseph Codfrey.

Godfrey.

Recruiting—William Smith, chairman;
Oscar Walters, William Cohen, Theodore
G. DeMoll and Howard Mills.

G. Demon and Howard Mins.
Finance—Joseph Gulsta, chairman; Ezra
Gould and M. P. Brittain.
General court-martial—First Lieut. C. A.
Myers, chairman; Sergt. Frank M. Collins,

Corp. Joseph Dodge, Private John Orr and Private Sol Richold.

At the meeting the subject of a company

encampment was discussed, but no conclusion reached. It is hardly likely, however, that the command will go into camp prior

Prepared for Duty.

eral of the District National Guard, in the

course of an article on "Ten Years of Riot

Duty," makes the following statements.

which are of interest to the members of

"A full equipment for troops in the field

should be kept in armories, including a re-

serve supply of ammunition for emergencies, which should not be used for any

other purpose. At least twenty rounds per man should be kept on hand. Some ar-

ticles, such as blankets, canteens, haver-

sacks and cooking utensils, snould be kept in the quartermaster's store room, but

packed and labeled so that they can be is-

which has proved the quickest and most satisfactory method in most cases, should

be posted in the armory, corrected to date, and each sergeant and corporal should have his list of names and addresses with

him at all times. The neglect of this pre-caution *will some time oblige the com-

pany commander to go to considerable trouble, expense and delay to get his men

together. In every city and town there should be a prescribed militia call on bells

or whistles, which would be interpreted by

every soldier as an order to report imme-diately at the armory prepared for service.

This is done in many cities and towns. It should be tested occasionally, as also the

alarm list, in order to observe its effect and

Rapid Assembly.

As an illustration of rapid assembly, Maj.

Alexander cites a case in Maryland in 1894.

Without the slightest warning, he says, the commanders of the 4th and 5th Regi-

ments, in Baltimore, received orders about

noon, June 5, to assemble their commands in heavy marching order with two days'

cooked rations, to proceed to the Frost-burg mines. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon

work for between two and three weeks,

tinues Maj. Alexander, "must comprise representatives of its best elements, the

large intelligent and law-abiding class of citizens, upon whom the strength and safe-

ty of the nation depends. This is undoubt-edly the case at the present time, to a high

degree, but instances have occurred within

a few years which show that there are exceptions to the rule. A soldier should remember that when he enlisted he became

a part of the organized force of his state, which stands behind its chief executive to

enforce laws enacted by representatives of the people. The officer or soldier has no

more right to question the wisdom or jus-tice of enforcing those laws than has a po-

liceman to refuse to arrest a man for an offense the punishment for which the of-

ficer considers too severe or perhaps un-necessary. If the laws are unsatisfactory to a National Guardsman he should leave

nothing on the statute books to which he

form certain duty which is in accordance with the law of the land should be suffi-

cient to bring out every man, however un-

popular the cause. Police work is not an agreeable business for antituters, but the proper sense of duty should be strong

enough to evercome any personal opinions. An observance of this principle would have

prevented a certain militia company from

refusing to guard a jail and protect a pris-

oner from lynching, and also the spectacle of several hundred troops in South Caro-lina in March, 1894, refusing to obey the

order of the governor in his attempt to en-

Physical Advantages.

setts Infantry, in a paper read before a

school of officers, said: 'The size and

stature should be taken into account.

Men who look wesk or are very small

of stature should be rejected. We are

enlisting too many small men, too many

beardless boys. It is a waste of time

men. They find these boys coming into the

company, and they drop out and refuse to re-enlist. The medical department should

establish a minimum standard of weight

and height, and recruits below that stand-

ard should be rejected.' This coincides ex-

actly with the writer's experience and opinions. While the legal age is eighteen,

can best do the work for which it is liable.

Novel Attraction at Sea Girt.

"Governor J. W. Griggs, the commander.

in-chief of the New Jersey forces, headed

the group. The commander-in-chief was

Since the publication of the foregoing it

is thought that the detachment of Dis-trict guardsmen which is to visit Sea Girt

next month will be targely increased in numbers, for many will undoubtedly be

attracted by the novelty of a horse wear-

ing a high silk Hat, a dark suit, looking every inch a soldfer and accompanied by a

Company Teams at Sen Girt.

Within the next few days a circular will

be addressed to the company commanders

of the brigade, announcing that transpor-

tation to Sea Girt will be furnished two

company teams, the lucky ones to be se-

lected by team competition about a week

will include Troop A, but will exclude Com-

pany A, Engineer Corps, as every member

of the latter's company team will be num-bered with the brigade team.

strictly with the regulations governing the

Among the Guardsmen.

At a meeting of troop A Monday evening

next the proposition to indulge in a prac-

Company teams at Sea Girt must comply

staff

brigade team.

during the present summer. At least two sidered. Ten or twelve men are engaged

the force is not maintained for the

delphia Press speaks as follows:

demoralizing effect on the older

and money to take such material.

"Lieut. Parker, paymaster, 1st Massachu-

force the unpopular dispensary law.

"An order from superior authority to per-

service and remain out until th

be thoroughly reliable and efficient,"

"The National Guard of this country, to

strength to engage in the hardest

remedy deficiencies."

ued quickly. "The squad alarm list for rapid assembly,

Maj. Winthrop Alexander, inspector gen-

to the brigade outing next June.

the local brigade:

ointment of the following committees:

dodfrey.

Capt. Harrison S. Barbour, 1st Separate Company, has been granted three months The Athletic Association.

in practice on the team that will represent the troop in the carbine match at Sea Girt. F. Carroll Mattingly has been appointed acting first lieutenant of Company D, 5th Battalion.

> leave of absence. The company of infantry known as the National Fencibles, mustered in July 21, has been assigned as Company C, 2d Bat-The Corps of Field Music of the District National Guard will accompany a local democratic organization to New York July

Private Arthur A. Birney and Sergt Schuyler S. Stokes appeared before the department of rifle practice board of examin ation Tuesday evening last, and it is un-derstood that both established excellent lete, have been engaged as athletic instruc-tor, and absolute control of the gymna-sium is to be vested in him. records. It is understood that Mr. George E. Pick

ett, formerly first lieutenant of Company C, 4th Battalion, will be elected first lieutenant of Company A, 5th Battalion, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Chas. E. Swigart.

Certain members of the 5th Battalion are considering the advisability of undertaking a Saturday night road march to Ordway in

the near future.

Among the visitors at the encampment of the Maryland National Guard at Fred-

erick during the past week, were Gen. Nel-son A. Miles, U.S.A., and Miss Blaine, niece of the late James G. Blaine. The cyclisis of Company A, 3d Battallon, have arranged a ride to Cabin John bridge for this evening.

Col. I. F. Peters, late of the 2d Regiment, Tennessee National Guard, is in the city on a business visit. Col. Peters is well re-membered as the popular, efficient and obliging general manager of the Memphis interstate drill last year. He visited the members of Company A, 3d Battalion, and Company C, 2d Battalion, renewed old friendships, and was extended a cordial velcome.

An Enormous Crew.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

In Nelson's day the stately Foudroyant carried 700 or 800 men, but with the ald of a couple of donkey engines, kept out of sight as much as possible, Mr. Cobb hopes to be able to navigate her with about fifty. When she is quite finished she will sail to the principal seaports of Great Pritain. and after that cross the Atlantic to be shown to our American cousins. As many of the crew as possible are old men-ofwar's men who have served in wooden ships, and when all is ready they will wear the uniform of Nelson's day, from the white trousers, on which they themselves sewed vertical strips of canvas to make them look smart, to the steeple-crowned bowlers of shiny tarpaulin, which they call "sky-scrapers." All who wish to see what ships scrapers. All who wish to see what snips looked like in the day when Nelson swept the seas should take this opportunity of visiting the Foudroyant. It was in the Foudroyant that Nelson had the satisfaction, in direct defiance of his commander-in-chief's (Lord Keith's) orders, of captur-ing the Genereux, the French ship of the line which had captured Capt. Berry in his fifty-gun ship, as he was carrying home the news of the victory of the Nile. The French very magnanimously released Capt. Berry on parole. And the Foudroyant is consecrated to Englishmen not only as Nelson's flagship, for in her captain's (abin expired the gallant Sir Ralpa Abererombi after winning the land battle of Aboukir.

Last Girard Annuitant Dead. Mrs Emiline Girard Taylor, who for wenty years has been a resident of Atlantic City, died last week. She was eighty-seven years old, and was the only living annuitant of the Stephen Girard estate, being a niece of Girard's housekeeper, and for years lived in the family, sitting at table at the left hand of the eccentric millionaire merchant, who had no children of his own. As a child she was a special pet of Stephen Girard, of whom she has related many interesting incidents. In Girard's household she met many times Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, and seph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, and other notable men. She became an accomplished and beautiful woman, and married Richard McWilliams Taylor, a wholesale brewer of Philadelphia, by whom she had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. She lived several years in Europe, and often met Emperor William I of Germany and other members of the nobility.

Pharaoh Objected.

From Judge "If I may be so bold as to suggest it," said Joseph to Pharaoh, after the wheat of the seven plentiful years had been gathered into the store cities, "I think it would be an excellent idea for your majesty to establish institutions of savings throughout Egypt, in which your subjects may de-"Well, now, Joe," replied the Egyptian monarch, "wouldn't it look nice for me to start a lot of Pharaoh banks?"

A Case of Too Much Tire

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. "Mr. Starr," said the manager, "you posttively must quit letting your mind dwell so much on your wheel.'

"Eh! Why?" asked the tragedian. "Perhaps you are not aware of it, but in the third act, where you should have cried, 'Ye gods, I am stabbed,' you shouted, I am punctured! '

A Safe Retreat.

From Ueber Land und Meer. A Yankee in Ceylon, desiring to take a bath, asked a native to show him to a piace that was free from crocodiles. The native took him close to the mouth of the river, where our Yankee enjoyed a nice refreshing bath. On coming out of the water he inquired of his guide how this locality happened to be free from crocodiles.

'Crocodile 'fraid of shark," replied the Cinghalese; "too many sharks here!

The Tramp's Retreat: Or, the Landlady's Surprise. From the Fliegende Blatter.













BICYCLE DEVICES

Ingenious Ideas Designed as Improvements to the Wheel.

NEW METHODS OF APPLYING POWER

Plan of Working the Pedals by Vertical Motion.



doubtless be hailed less than the usual amount of muscular force, and conse

quently with less fatigue. In the ordinary bicycle the pedal moves through a circle, requiring thereby what is known as the "ankle motion" and the "back kick" for effectively applied power. It is the acquirement of these motions which causes difficulty in learning to ride rapidly, as which will enable the skater to skim along they can only be properly obtained by the most constant practice and exertion. The new invention overcomes these mo-

tions of itself, thus taking the strain from matic tire. The original pattern was introthe rider, for the pedals are worked by a vertical motion of the foot, which is a purely natural and customary direction for high price-\$25. There is too much ice skatthe foot to move. By an ingenious arrangement of gearing,

the downward movement of the new pedal describes an arc of a circle, the center of which is a rear connection of the pedal arm. As the pedal is moved down, it forces the connecting bar down with it on the crank shaft. By this leverage a terrific force is applied to the crank shaft, which is thus turned by mechanical means instead of directly by the foot. In the new device, the cranks are arranged so as to be diametrically opposed to each other, but so that both cannot be placed on a dead center

at the same time.

It is claimed that this attachment can be It is claimed that this attachment can be applied to any bicycle. The rider exerting a more uniformly effective pressure, it beins him to ascend steeper grades with the same gear or the same grade with a higher gear than can be done by means of the ordinary crank. By the new invention, the pressure of the foot becomes effective during more than held. ing more than half the revolution of the crank snaft. The foot descends rather slowly performing its work, then returns quickly to the top of the range to begin anew. More than half the time is spent in the downward working part of the move-ment, and as a result a less pressure and less muscular strain suffice to produce given mean tangential force upon the crank.

Tandem or Single. A bicycle which can be converted at

pleasure from a single machine into a tandem, or "bicycle built for two," is the most recent invention in the wheel line.

It consists of a novel combination of parts, which form an attachment adapted | roller skates. for application to any bicycle of ordinary pattern. One great objection to the ordi-nary tandem is that it is almost imperative rider the machine becomes unwieldy, and



if the distance traveled be far, the work

With this new invention, however, all the essential parts of a tandem can be carried in a single machine, until such time as the rider may have accasion to convert his machine into a tandem, run; equip for the riders. This tandem addition equipped also be attached to any ordinary machine, without the pedal attachment, when one

seat is used for carrying only.

The movable frame work, when set in place, makes the tandem consist of a fork, a longitudinal brace, a handle bar and a saddle. To an ordinary bicycle is attache an auxiliary sprocket wheel, and through other sprocket wheel, making in all four sprocket wheels when the machine is rigged for tandem service. Separate chains

post of an ordinary machine, while the two lander, Wis. There are fifty other soap ends of the fork rest on the driving shaft, manufacturers in this country, and Barrel which passes through the hub of the rear wheel. The second saddle projects some-what beyond the rear wheel, but not suffi-pend each year \$400,000 for boxes. If 3,000,clently far to overbalance the machine when there are two riders on it. The rear handle bar is set just behind the regular saddle, in the auxiliary horizontal bar, and can be attached to the front steering gear by a chain or small rod. This device can fitted to a lady's wheel as well as to a gentleman's wheel, and when one wants to take his lady riding he need not go to the expense of providing a wheel for himself. provided the lady has one. All that is necessary is that he own the auxiliary parts of an adjustable tandem, which he can carry in his hand, and in a few seconds attach to his lady's machine, thus converting it into a complete tandem.

One of the latest bicycle inventions re lates to the steering gear. Most bicycles are steered to the front wheel, but on this the rear wheel acts as a rudder. unique feature is the way in which the pedal power is applied. Instead of operating a crank, the rider pushes the pedal up and down and the rotary motion is accomplished by means of a connecting bar and a crank. The front wheel is used as the driv ing wheel instead of the rear one. It is much larger than the front wheel of the ordinary safety. The reason for this is to increase the speed by reducing the friction and the wheel being of larger circumferonce covers the ground with fewer revolu

No Chain and Sprocket.

Another freak bicycle which soon may be seen if manufacturers think enough of the idea to invest their money does away with the familiar chain and sprocket. A claim is made that the absence of these parts means a distinct saving of power. The rider is seated directly over the rear wheel and operates a crank shaft on which is af-fixed a large geared wheel. This turns a small cog on the axle of the driving wheel, which revolves several times to one revo-



lution of the crank shaft carrying Some people think that bicycle riders can-

not be thrifty. A device is just out that will give them all the chance they want to TANDEM ATTACHMENT

save. It is a dime savings bank skillfully concealed in the grip of the handle bar. There is a slit at the end of the grip into which the dime is slipped. The tubing of the handle bar is fitted with a dial and a NEW IDEA IN the tube and the dial. Each succeeding doubtless be hailed with joy by all nears with joy by all users of the wheel, is an get it out. This difficulty is placed in the attachment which, way of the rider in order that he will not while allowing cy-clists to get the sam.

draw on his handle bank. Rather than take the trouble to unloosen several screws clists to get the same amount of recreation from their riding, gives greater speed with the outlay of stronger beverages.

ANOTHER BICYCLE SKATE. An English Invention for Fast Road

Traveling.

Inventive gooius in England has turned its attention to the perfection of a road skate, an adaptation of the convention roller skate, over any road smooth enough for a bicycle. Two years ago the "skaycycle," as it is called, made its appearance. It had a pneuduced in the United States, but has never been popular, probably on account of its ing in the United States to admit of the per-



frame, popular in England.

manency of the popularity of any form of

Not so, however, in England, where the inventor of the skate claims that "a skate which is independent alike of the fickleness of the climate and the more or less intermit-tent enterprise of the skating-rink promoter is a long-felt want. The new appliance, which is really an adaptation of the prin-ciple of the cycle to the old-fashioned roller skates, is furnished with pneumatic tires and ball bearings, and it will not be long in all probability before the slight exertion of energy on them over a reasonably smooth and solid road is still further reduced by the introduction of the principle of geared ac

The skates are held to the soles of the shore by the ordinary clamp in use on ice skates of the club pattern, but have an ankle support, which is kept in position by a leather brac lined with lamb's wool and which fits about the caives of the legs.

It is claimed that the skates may be safely

used in both up and down grades, and that with practice a speed of ten to twelve miles may be reached on a fairly good road. Sevmay be reached on a fairly good road. Several of the English papers are enthusiastic over the future of the road skate, pointing out that in its use every muscle of the legs, back, neck and arms is brought into play. This is true also of sawing wood, an exercise which has never become a national fad. Any one who has tried roller skating can tell you that it is hard work, even under the most favorable conditions, and as far removed from ice skating as bicycling is from stair climbing in the comparative energy

employed The English road skate is a cumbersome thing. The wheels are about four inches in diameter. The skate may be folded up for traveling.

Lumber Used in Box Mcking. From the Northwestern Lumberman.

In a discussion of the amount of lumber cor sumed in the making of boxes, Barrel the hub of the rear wheel is an auxiliary driving shaft, to which is connected anythe is authority for the base. Barrel ville, is authority for the statement that a certain Chicago soap concern uses every year \$105,000 worth of white pine soap boxes in Chicago, and \$80,000 worth of cotconnect the two sets of sprocket wheels.

Fitted to a Ladies' Wheel.

A clamp at the front of the auxiliary horizontal bar is fastened to the saddle horizontal bar is fastened to the saddle the two sets of sprocket wheels.

A clamp at the front of the auxiliary horizontal bar is fastened to the saddle firm operates its own box factory at Rhine-lander. Wis there are fifty other sagn and Box estimates that altogether 150,000,-(80) boxes are used in packing soaps alone. 000 boxes cost \$400,000, 150,000,000 boxes would involve the expenditure of \$20,000,000 boxes cost \$400,000, 150,000,000 for soap packages alone. Continuing the calculation through the vast range of packing-box demand, which involves almost every industry known to man, we can im agine how enormous is the expenditure in its grand total, and what an amount of lumber is consumed in its manufacture. It is evident that the making of boxes furnishes the largest percentage of the demand for the coarser and common grades of lumber, and that, as the years pass, there will he can be a sure outlet for low grade cottonwood, yellow pine and all other lumter that can be worked into boxes

> The Century Crank. the Fliegende Blatter.



It is too bad that the earth is so small.